NEW YORK HERALD, WEDNIESAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1801.

### OUR FORCES AT PORT ROYAL.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE 1

se of construction. Guns will be moun the interior bastions and the division encampment will be strongly intrenched. The central position of this place renders Charleston and Savannah at our mercy

For the past few days over one hundred surf boats have nding artillery stores, provisions an age. There have been already landed store baist the troops here for three mouths. The

camp equipage. There have been already landed stores enough to subsist the troops here for three months. The frame for a large storchouse, two hundred by fifty feet, is already erected, and it will be finished in the course of a few days. Other buildings will be constructed as the exigencies of the case may demand.

Flag Officer Dupont made a reconnoisance in the vicinity of Beanfort day before yesterday in the gunboat Ottawa. He found the place still deserted by the white inhabitants, who unnecessarily left their homes at the approach of the expedition. It was alleged by the black population in Beaufort that the rebels were conceptrating a large force near the latter place, to be in readiness to resist incursions from the "Yankees." To this report title reliance is given, as the late bombardment of this place has, no doubt, struck terror to the benighted masses of the Southern people. Whether it has or not, they may make up their minds to one thing, that the capture of this place will be followed by others, until every considerable place on the Southern coast is in possession of the federal authorities. To do this will require energy, determination, skill and physical force; but we still have our Dupont, Sherman, Yiele and other energetic commanders, whose whole time, and even their lives, are at the service of their country. "No retreat!" is their motto. I believe they would rather suffer annihilation than permit the Stars and Stripes to be dishonered. Large reconnoitring parties are daily sent out from have already failen into our hands. Whole plantations of unpicked ripe cotton have been deserted. What measures our military authorities will agree upon to gather it cannot say. Probably one of our clapper ships may be leaded with the staple and sent to Europe direct, and then sell it for whom it may concern. In many places the rebellanters burned their well stocked barns, rather than always are surned to runlife and the ready of subsistence stores. After her arrival there the captain sent a boat a short dista

by two gunnous and plants and at once find profitable employment and plenty to eat from Uncle Sam's representatives. It is highly amusing to see these poor creatures, after their day's work, give expressions of their exuberent spirits at the change in their condition from that of the animal to that of the human being. At night groups of them gather together; they dance, sing and otherwise enjoy themselves, and seem grateful to our troops for their unexpected delivery from the hands of their turnant masters.

ing versels bave arrived here from the North

self tyrant masters.

Sorveying vessels have arrived here from the North, and will commence at once to mark out the important only in the harbor and channels by laying permanent uoys. This harbor is one of the best in the United States, and in it the largest war vessel can float. There is no wharf here; but Chief Quartermaster Saxton as already marked out the location for one, which will a constructed forthwith. The will be five hundred feeting and fifty feet wide, and will have water coough at a can to float a large ship at low water. When this hall have been constructed there will be no necessity for seemployment of surf boat lighters. It is also contemtated to construct a lighthouse at a point about one wile om Fort Walker. This piece hereafter will be an important depot of supplies both for the arrny and savy roces employed on the Southern coast. Several steam hips will be constantly employed to freight water and et ot his point for the use of the arrny and navy. Three these are now here, namely, the McClellan, City of New ork and the George's Crek. There are no less than ten thooners here laden with coal for the use and supply of a naval steam vessels and transports.

Several of the transport expeditionary vessels have sen dischanged, and will sail soon for New York. The hidaelphia, I learn, sails to-day, and the Atlantic on turday. The McClellan will also sail in a few days.

The sloop-of-war Vandalia sailed this morning for New ork. She was towed to sea by the gunboat R. B. Forbes. The United States gunboats Flag, tweive guns, and the forder, eight guns, have arrived here since I sent my evious letter.

OPERATIONS ON THE PIFTEENTH OF NOVEMBER United States Transport Stramship Marion, Opp Hilton Head, Port Royal Harbon, Nov. 15, 1861.

Transports Discharging at Port Royal—Their Carg Scenes on Shore and in the Harbor—Graveyard of -Graveyard of Ou Dead-List of the Killed and Wounded, &c.

actage of by every vessel in the harbor to discharge the d the different cargoes of the fleet. Besides all military, hospital and commissary stores, there ar of various kinds, brick and tiles to build ovens, &c., &c. You have been informed, I presume, of of cattle which were on board the steamer Peerrhich vessel was wrecked, as I understand, on th xiety on account of the steamer Belvidere, also one of

kiety on account of the steamer Belvidere, also one of a floet, laden with horses. We heard ahe had been kured, with her carge; later information, however, loves that she put back and was saved. hope there are some artists here who will do justice to busy scenes that are constantly taking place on the d, on the beach and on the water at Hitton Head, mk of some 5,000 or 6,000 men busy as so many bees, wing boats to and from the shore, swimming horses, ding up teams, building storehouses, stowing away umerable barrels and boxes, pitching tents, marching countermarching, drumming and fifing. Some have nared these scenes to the early settlement of Cal-mia; but I doubt if ever san Francisco, in its most stir-g days, ever saw one-half the strange, curious and in-sely busy scene now being enacted here. Like the ard of Jonah a city has sprung up, as it were, in a ti.

gourd of Jennia City has a processing the hight.

A short distance from headquarters is a little grove. These who approach involuntarily tread more softly and slowly, and in whispered tones read the names of the gallant dead who fell a devoted sacrifice to the cause of the Union. This is their burial place. The wind sighing through the foliage, and the hoarse sound of the breakers to some their only requiem: but a grateful country will is sow their only requiem; but a grateful country will not soon let their names pass away, but carve them it imperishable marble.

The following is the list, which I copied from the head

In memory of ALEXANDER CHAMBERS, Who fell on board the United States ship Bienville, in an engagement with the rebel battery off Hilton Head, November 7, 1861.

PATRICK McGUGGAR.
Sacred to the memory of BARTON GERRELL.

Sacred to the memory of
BARTON GERRILE,
Aged 25 years.

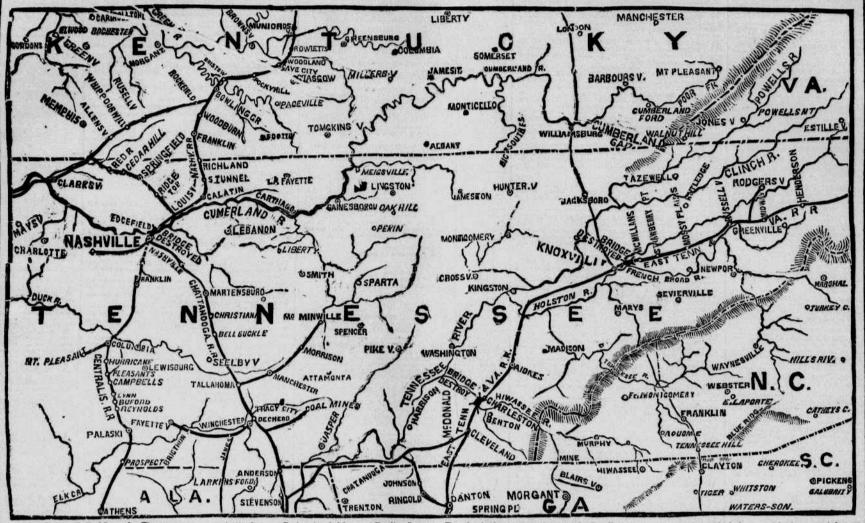
Killed on board the United States ship Pawnee, November 7, 1861.
W. N. FITZHU.
To the memory of
WILLIAM PRICE, of New Jersey,
Aged 25 years,
Killed in action on board the United States steamship
Susquehannah, at Hilton Head, Nov. 8, 1861.
JOHN P. CLARK.
Sacred to the memory of
THOMAS JACKSON.
Conswain, United States Figs ship Wabash,
Aged 22 years.
Killed November 7, 1861, while bravely working his gun
in the attack upon the Hilton Head and Bay
Point forts, Port Royal, S. C.
Assistant Engineer, JOHN M. WHITTEMORE,
Killed November 7, 1861, on beard the United States
steamsloop Mohican, during the battle of Hilton Head.
The mimber of wounded is about twenty, one of them,
a master's mate on board the Pawnee, required the amputation of a leg. The official despatches will give full
particulars.

United States Steamer Reode Island, Port Royal, Nov. 15, 1861. Before of Port Royal Bay—Location of the Union Troops—Additional Particulars of the Bombardment— Bravery of the Rebels—The Fall of Beaufort a Great Loss to the Enemy-Killed and Wounded, &c., &c.

Had any one told me a week ago that we would be lying quietly at anchor here, I should have disbelieved them, as I supposed this place to be impregnable. The sight, as we entered the harbor yesterday, was beautiful in the ex-treme; the white tents of the soldiers on shore, relieved by a background of dark green foliage and the sall masts of the fleet, presented a picture extremely gratifying to ali-the more so, as we had heard that the navy had we the day unassisted. As full accounts of the capture of this place and evacuation of Beaufort have been sent comstances that may have been omitted. It appears that the rebels were so confident of their ability to resist an' attack that they allowed the fleet to approach to within a few hundred yards of the shore. The trans. within a few hundred yards of the shore. The trans, ports containing the troops and stores were anchored ont of range of the guns, and fourteen armed vessels, headed by the frigate Wabash, steamed past Fort Walker, on Hitton Head (twenty-five guns), and Fort Beauregard. on Bay Point, Jenkins' Island (fifteen guns), delivering a heir fire in succession and coming round in a circle, thus A heir fire in succession and coming round in a circle, thus is the eping up an incessant shower of shell, which was notify red urned from the batteries, doing, however, but little that age to our ships. The gunboat Seneca, Lieutenant Come, unding Ammen, did great execution with her large elevers inch gun, cunfinding the enemy from the upper and of the faland. The fight continued for four hours without intermission, the enemy resisting with great bravery—but no batteries could stand the immense number of shell that were thrown from the fleet—and retreated accounts the faland to the ferry, abandoning every—thing. The marines were landed and took possession until the transports came up with the troops, when the place was turned ove, to General sherman. No securate account of the loss on "to enemy's side could be gained, as they carried off a large number of silled and wounded. A negro on shore stalled that there were everal cart loads of dead bodies. In "set, the appear-

# STRATEGIC MOVEMENTS IN

Position of the Bridges Destroyed by the Unionists in Tennessee--Their Strategic Importance.



The Burned Bridges in Tennessee.
OW TREY AFFECT THE REBEL ARMY IN SENTUCKY—
HOW THEY JEOFARDIZETHE POSITIONS OF GENERALS
ZOLLICOFFER AND BUCKNER, ETC., ETC.

We again present our readers with an interesting map seen that we have particularized the bridges which have een destroyed by the Tennesseeans. The one on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, across the Cumberland struction being the cause of the cutting off of all commu ance of things inside of the batteries indicated great slaughter, as portions of bodies were found scattered in all directions. The face of a main was found lying on the breach of one of the guns that he was sighting when he received his death blow. Our loss in killed and wounded amounted to about thirty. The gunbeats that were sent up to Beaufert found the place descried, with the exception of two white men and the negroes. The houses were all open, and indicated a hasty flight. Until the gunboats arrived the negroes had plundered everything that they could carry off. No force was left on shore at Beaufort, as it is not necessary to hold it. The capture of this place and Beaufort is a terrible blow to the rebels; it has been all along a port of entry and departure for their vessels. Its value to us is inestimable, having a fine harbor and being of easy access to Charleston and Savannah. An expedition is organizing here for some place up the coast, and reinforcements are expected, when it will start. You will, I hope, hear of another victory in the course of a week or ten days. The report that I saw in a paper of the 9th inst. of the capture of a number of men from the transports that were lest in the gale is incorrect. The boats were lost, but all saved with the exception of seven marines. The steamer Connecticut passed here to-day on her way South.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 16, 1861

Importance as a Military Post-The Rebels Threaten to

Burn It—Communication Between Savannah and Charleston Stopped—The Forts Repaired—Defences from

Land Attack—Health of the Soldiers—Letters of Thanks

from Commodore Dupont and Others to Captain El

been little or no change in the condition of affairs here Beaufort has been "evacuated," if that term may be

used to express the withdrawal of the gunboat flotilla. The town has never been occupied. Three gunboats have

for two or three days, laid at anchor in the river within

pistol shot of the village, with their heavy guns me

to detail a regiment or two to occupy it merely

for the name of the thing would be a most absurd and suicidal act; so it was not done. The rebels

threaten to burn the village. They may do it, but it can injure none but themselves. We have no more use for

Beaufort, as a strategic or military point, than New York has of Paterson or any other place within twelve or fif-

teen miles of the city. Our point is gained when we gained a magnificent harbor, which can be entered by

the largest vessels in the world with case and safety, and

which, when once entered, will afford protection

to the navies of the world against the heavi-

nacing it; but, with this exception, we have had no force

Since my communication of last Thursday

e town. General

nication between Buckner's rebel forces at Bowling Green and the city of Nashville; and, secondly, because the bridge destroyed was of such a nature and size as not to be easily replaced. Although it cannot but be a source of grief to all that such valuable property should be so ruth-lessly destroyed, yet when such destruction is to prevent a still greater demolition-viz: that of the Union-true and loyal citizens cannot do otherwise than rejoice to find that in the heart of the rebel dominions patriots are yet to be

The other bridges destroyed are on the East Tennessee Railroad, which is the main artery of communication between the rebeis in Virginia and those in the West. One of the bridges is located over the Hiawassee river, a short distance outside of the town of Charleston, and the other over a branch of the Tennessee river, seven miles castwardly from Knexville. These two breaks must certainly, to a great extent, stop the travel through from New Orleans, Memphis, &c., to the so called robel support. capital, and consequently must also diminish their

this line of railway. Further than this, those breaks cu off from Zollicoffer, who is located in the Cumberland Gap, all reinforcements of men, materials and provisions, be The rising of the Union men may effect still greater results, if they can only find that they are supported in their efforts by the government they are now trying to

OUR SOLDIERS WITH THE REBELS.

INTERESTING FROM PRISONERS OF THE TAMMANY REGIMENT IN RICHMOND.

My DEAR BROTHER—I forward to you a list of the men's names that were taken prisoners with me on the 21st October, in the affair at Leesburg, Vs. Those who belonged to my own company I give first, and I wish you would go in person and report to their friends, or write to them. The names of the others you can hand in to some of the papers for publication. It will be a satisfaction to their friends to know that they are all well. We expect to be sent to South Carolina in a few days. I hope you are all in good health. Tell my mother an Mary not to sorrow for me. God, who rules the destiny on me, and in His own good time deliver me out of this

PRISONERS FROM COMPANY A, TAMMARY REGIMENY.

1.—Corporal Francis Hughes, 375 West Thirty ninth

2.—Private George Sykes, 244 East Thirty-ninth at.

3.—Edward Flood, 306 West Thirty-third street.

4.—Thomas James, Buston, Mass.

5.—Edward Cleary, 114 Tenth avenue.

6.—Thomas Duggan, 175 Thirty-second street.

7.—John Wilson, Lawrence, Mass.

Compone to the compone of the compon bell, 276 First ave 10—John McLaugnin, 50 vaniam street.
12—Hugh Glichrist, 59 Orchard street.
12—Hugh Glichrist, 59 Orchard street.
13—Michael Hawkins, 65 Cherry street.
14—Robert McMonagle, 68 Gansevoort street.
15—Augustus Cronier, 468 Atlantic street, Brooklyn.
16—John Sullivan, 250 Worth street.
17—John McKenney, 648 Christopher street.
17—John McKenney, 648 Christopher street.
19—Jacob Hecker, Williamsburg.
20—James H. Dougherty, New York.
21—Homas Summerville, Harmond street.
22—James Moore, New York.
23—John Gubble, New York.
24—Christopher Baker, New York.

23...John Gubble, New York.
24...Christopher Baker, New York.
25...Elward Lindsay, New York.
26...Edward Hicks, New York.
27...Garratt Hyde, New York,
28...Henry Sardy, New York,
PROM COMPANY 

11—Thomas James, East Cambridge, Mass.
12—Augustus Bower, William street, New York.
CORPARY R.
1—Sergeant James E. Mulligan, 231 Lewis street.
2—Privates Wm. Byrne, 432 West Fifteenth street.
3—Daniel Sullivan, 295 Bowery.
4—Wm. Early, 126 Greenwich street.
5—Thomas Murray, 162 East Thirty-second street.
6—Robert Heany, 42 Whitchall street.
7—James McGeever, New York.
8—Wm. Wallace, 44 Eleventh ayenue.
9—Peter West, 108 Bowery.
10—Thomas Carney, 197 East Fourteenth street.
11—Robert Fegman, 211 avenue A.
12—John Neagle, 104 Bayard street.
13—Michael Clancy, 116 East Twenty-eighth street.
14—Wm. J. Walsh, New York.
15—Wm. Hardy, 470 Pearl street.
16—Adam Hydenoff, 470 Pearl street.
17—Daniel Mahony, 53 Cannon street.
18—Patrick McManus, 129 East Thirty ninth street.
20—Anton Sesbenger, New York.
21—Eugene Sullivan, 154 Eldridge street.
22—Denis Gallagher, 88 West Broadway.
I do not include in my list of prisoners the cap

I do not include in my list of prisoners the captured officers of the regiment, as they have all written to their officers of the regiment, as they have all written to their riends. There is one exception, however, which I call attention to. That is of my second lieutenant, Henry Van Voast, whose people reside at New Brunswick, N. J. I would very much like if you would let his folks know about him. I hope this may reach you, as I think it will. The people down here are not so cruel as people in the North would make them. We are treated as well as we could expect under such circumstances. Your brother, THRUTHY O'MEARA, Captain Company E. Tammany regiment, N. Y. S. V. Mr. John O'MEARA, N. Y.

Mr. John O'MEARA, N. Y.

Direct to the care of Gen. Winder, Richmond, Va., for Captain O'Meara, New York Tammany regiment, a prisoner of war.

RICHMOND TORACCO WARRHOUSE PRISON, Nov. 10, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER-There is an opportunity granted us by he authorities of this city to write to our friends. I have already written two letters; but it is very doubtful whether you received them or not. However, this one whether you received them or not. However, this one you may get, as the Confederate government has an idea in forwarding them; but as far as I am concerned this wilding the prescription will phase address fav. Ed. Wilson, Williamsburg, Kinge County, New York.

are held as hostages for the remainder awaiting New York and other places. My name was amon fifteen Captains out of which three were to be so to miss the one that would condemn me to such honorab punishment. However, I suppose there will be plenty chances by and by. It is hard to say what action of government will take in the matter; but as far as I a personally concerned I would rather swing fifty time than to hear that it abated one jot to the rebels. I health is very good, thank food, but if there is anythis really distressing to me, it is to hear the reports that has been made about the affair at Lecsburg, by a set secondrels who claim to have been there and have done everything. The true proceedings at the place have never been stated. I allude to the report made by some of our own fellows. The whole affair whappear yet in its true colors, through those who can do and have a right to do it. I hope you are all well, and the poor mother is resigned to the will of Heaven. Tell he that she ought to be proud that her son discharged he duty honorably to the land of his adoption, and if the is a further sacrifice necessary to sustain the honor that glorious flag, he is ready at any moment to offer it.

Let not the gloom of sorrow shade your brows, Remember past and plighted vows,

Once religiously spokien,

My liborty, my life, the world at stake,

Before I ever give or take

From those whose faith is broken.

The men taken prisoners with me are all well. Colon Cogswell is in good health and holds up very well.

The mon taken prisoners with me are all well.
Coggawell is in good health and holds up very well
last retailatory order will come hard upon these
fellows who have families. May Heaven comfort
Your brother, TIMOTHY O'MEAR'S
Captain Company E, Tammany regin

LETTER FROM COLONEL WOOD, OF BROOK LYN.
RICHMOND, Nov. 10, 1861.

Hon. M. F. Orbili:—
MY Dear Figures—Many changes have taken place since
I saw you in July last, and none more important to myself than the one that occurred yesterday. I have been
on my parole it Charlottesville and this place until yesterday. Yesterday, while at dinner at my boarding
house, I was notified that two gentlemen desired to see
me. I immediately went up to the parlor to ascertain the
object of their visit. On entering I recognized one of the
gentlemen as belonging to General Winder's office, and he
informed me that the General winder is office, and he
informed me that the General winder is office, and he
informed was about to occur. On arriving at the General's ing Sunday, it struck me at once that something unu had or was about to occur. On arriving at the Genet quarters, I asked him for what purpose he desired to me; he answered by saying that he had a very ungant duty to perform; in fact, the most unpleasant of his life, and handed me a paper to read, of which following is a conve-

reime. Your obedient servant. Acting Secretary of War. To Brigadier General Jonn Wender, Richmond, Yur. After leaving the General's quarters I was escorted to the prison occupied by the officers of the federal army, where the drawing took place, in presence of all the officers confined in Richmond, seventy-five (75) in number. General Winder himself superintended the arrangements of the drawing. After the names, upon separate slips of paper, were fenced in a tin box, General Winder requested the Hon. Alfred Ely to draw from the box one name, and that the name of the officer thus drawn would be hold in place of Smith, convicted in Philadelphia. Mr. Ely, evidently affected, and with reluctance, I thought, proceeded to comply with the General's request, and drew forth a slip of paper that was to consign one of us to solitary confinement. A death-like stiliness pervaded the room and the deepest anxiety was depicted upon the countenance of every one present, when Mr. Ely announced the name of Colonel Corcoran. The balance of the officers, viz.—Colonels Lee, Cegswell, Wilcox, Wood and Woodruff, Lieutenant Colonels Neff and Bowman, Majors Revere, Potter and Vodges, and Captains Rockwood, Bowman and Keffe, are to be removed to the county jail to day, and you may rest assured that our fate depends upon that of the privateersmen. I trust that you will do all that you can (consistent with your duty to the goverament) to relieve those officers who went forth to fight the battles of their country, from a position of parli and distress. See my family, and give them all the consolation you can, and, in the name of humanity, do all you can for your very true friend,

## IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Withdrawal of the Rebels from Gauley Bridge-Contemplated Forward Movement of Gen. Rosecrans.

Washington, Nov. 19, 1861.
Despatches were received to-day from Gen. Rosecrans. The rebel Floyd, with his entire force, had abandoned his position near Gauley Bridge, and had gone towards Wyth-Gen. Rosecrans was still at Gauley Bridge, with his movement as soon as the necessary arrangements be made. The health of the troops was excellent.

## IMPORTANT FROM EASTERN VIRGINIA.

Advance of the Federal Forces to Drum mondstown—The Rebels in Accomac Lay Down Their Arms, &c. &c. SALESBURY, Md., Nov. 19, 1861.

Delaware regiment left Newton yesterday for Dixie.

A messenger, with a flag of truce, had arrived in Newton and communicated to General Lockwood that those in arms in Accomac had laid down their arms and claimed

guide, had advanced as far as Drummondstown to learn A messenger just from Newton, as the boat left Salis.

bury, informs our correspondent that Captain Merrill had returned, and that the cavalry did not go below Drummondstown, but that the Stars and Stripes are floating over the place.

SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

The detective police made the arrest of an alleged se-cessionist yesterday, in the person of a boot and shoe dealer in Broadway, named Meyer. The prisoner, it ap-pears, had been carrying on a correspondence with some relatives in Mississippi, who are well known secessionists.

The police intercepted one of the letters from rebeldom, and upon the strength of the missive they arrested the accused. Meyer was brought to the police headquarters in Broome street, where he was visited by his milanced, a young lady of great personal beauty and worth. A scene of the most affecting kind casued on their being parted and even the rolling symmetry than the section.

THE NEW YORK FIFTY-THIRD AT AN. NAPOLIS.

The Fifty-third New York regiment arrived here after a passage of forty-five hours. All are well. The men conducted themselves in a manner to merit the approbation of their Colonel and the officers of the transport, maintaining in all things the best order and discipline.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS Branding and promote the secretions generally, thus curing glandular swelling, enlargements, pimples, &c. One or two doses cure the most inveterate colds and coughs; all rheumatisms and flying rains they cure by perseverance. For irregularity of the howels, considered and dyspepsia, they must be used to be properly appreciated. SollD AT 291 CANAL STREET, No. 4 Union square, and by dealers generally.

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, 66 and Pulton street,
63 mense stock of two of the largest wholesale houses

BROKEN DOWN BY THE WAR, is now being sold at this establishme INCOREN DOWN BY THE WAR,
is now being sold at this establishment
twenty-type per cent
below cost of inantifacture.

Super black Cloth Frock Costs, fined with satin
Fine black Cloth Frock Costs, fined with satin
Good black Cloth Frock Costs, fined with satin
Fine black Cloth Frock Costs.

\$4.00 to
Good black Cloth Speck Costs.

\$4.00 to
Good rick Silk and Salin Vests.

\$2.00 to
\$6.000 rick Silk and Salin Vests.

\$4.00 to
Excellent thus Pliot Overcosts.

\$1.00 to
Excellent thus Pliot Overcosts.

South Carolina Monkey of the Control of the Control of the Complete Business Coats 2 30 to 12 00 Complete blue Beaver Suits 10 00 Complete slik mixed Cassimere Suits 12 00 Complete slik mixed Cassim

To CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER, HAVING Deen restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a several lung affection and that dread disease, cousamption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Censumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the preparition is to benefit that

of the season. It is sea island, and of an excellent quality. I presume it will serve as a drawing card for some house in the city.

The following communications have been sent to Captain Eddridge, and as they but express the unanimous and well merited opinion of all who had the opportunity of witnessing the perfect skill and accomplished seaman-ship evinces by the gallant Captain, I take great pleasure in laying them before the readers of the Heratasure in laying them before the readers of the Heratasure in laying them before the readers of the Heratasure in laying them solored the saman and a poisshed gentleman, and under his careful guidance, with many others, I passed through the late heavy gale in his noble ship in perfect safety.

He is ably seconded by Captain Henry Dennison, the First Officer of the ship, who is second to none in his profession. FLAG SHIP WARLASH, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., Nov. 14, 1861.

PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., Nov. 14, 1861. 
My DEAR CAPTAIN ELDRIDGE:—
I hear you are about to leave for New York, and I desire to express to you in this form what I conveyed to you by signals at sea—my thanks for the active zeal with which you assisted vessels of the fleet in various ways, and when in danger during our passage down.
All on board this ship express great admiration at the handsome manner in which you handled your noble steamer, the Atlantic.
Wishing you a pleasant run home, I am respectfully and truly yours,
S. F. DUPONT.
Captain O. ELDRIDGE, commanding steamer Atlantic, government service.

HILTON HEAD, SOUTH CAROLINA.

rrivel to-day,

The Atlantic takes to New York the first bale of cotton
of the season. It is sea island, and of an excellent quality.

I presume it will serve as a drawing card for some house

HILTON HEAD, SOUTH CAROLINA, Nov. 14, 1861.

Hilton Head, South Carolina, 1

Captain Oliver Eldringe, commanding steamer Atlantic:—
The undersigned, officers on the division staff of Acting Major General T. W. Sherman, desire to express their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the steamer Atlantic, in Furthering the objects of the expeditionary corps, and to return you their sincere thanks for the many courtesies extended them, and for your kindness in dispensing those favors which have made the voyage to South Carolina fraught with pleasant recollections. (Signed) M. R. Morgan, Captain C. S. U. S. A. Hiram Porter, First Lieutenant Ord, U. S. A.; Q. A. Gillmore, Captain and Chief of Engineers; George Merrill, First Lieutenant U. S. A. and Add. Rev. J. H. Wilson, First Lieutenant Ordinance; Major Ira S. Howitt, U. S. A.; Goo. E. Cooper, Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Director E. C.; R. Saston, Captain U. S. A. and Medical Director E. C.; R. Saston, Captain U. S. A. and Medical Director E. C.; R. Saston, Captain U. S. A., A. Q. M.; P. H. O'Rorke, Scond Lieutenant Engineers; C. E. Fuller, Captain, A. Q. M.; Jas. Magner, First Lieutenant, A. D. C.; Louis H. Pelozze, Captain U. S. A., A. A. G.

The undersigned fully approves of the above, and begs

to add his observance of the practical nautical skill of Captain Ediridge, of his willingness at all times, and under the most perilous circumstances, to render aid to distressed vessels of the fleet, and of his energy and ac-tivity in the handling of his excellent ship on the most trying occasions in efficiently effecting their praiseworthy

object.

He congratulates Captain Eldridge upon his success in bringing his heavily laden ship safely into the harber of Fort Royal, thus proving the harber to be all that if requisite for a great commercial emporium.

T. W. SHERMAN, Brig. Gen'l. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS E. C., HILTON HEAD, NOV. 15, 1861.

The Atlantic is expected to return here in a week or ten days. All reports of the intention of the military and naval commanders to attack points farther South at present, are without foundation.

OUR STEAMER RHODE ISLAND CORRESPON-UNITED STATES STRAMER RHODE ISLAND,

Service of the Rebels—The Rebel Attempt on Santa Rosa Island—Signals from the Fort—Dispersion of the Rebels— Delinquent Soldiers-Capture of a British Schooner Run ming the Blockade, &c.

No opportunity occurring of sending you a letter since

ny last, dated Key West via Havana, I have been obliged o reserve the following items until our arrival here. Nothing of interest occurred after our departure from Key West south, until we arrived in latitude 23 degrees 47 minutes north, longitude 83 degrees 9 minutes west, taken as a prize. The captain and crew were all croole fishing cruise, with a pass from Colonel French, at Key formerly sailed in her-that she was owned in St. Marks her being forty miles out of her limits, we considered ourselves justified in taking possession of her and sending There is no doubt that many of the fishing vessels are employed by the rebels to carry despatches, &c., along the coast, and our cruisers cannot be too careful in ex-amining them. On the 28th ult. we arrived at Fort Pickens. Just as the anchor was let go (eleven P. M.) we ob served signal rockets from the fort, but were unable to make out their meaning, until a boat from the Colorado brought word that the rebels were landing from two steamers on Santa Rosa island, to make an attack. Or-ders were issued for the Colorado and our ship to get inder way immediately and run in close to the beach t assist in repelling them. The excitement on board which, when once entered, win allord protection to the navies of the world against the heavi, est storms. We have Hilton Head, and gunboats blockading Scull creek, the only internal channel of communication between Charleston and Sayannah, and in these positions we can held the harbor against any force. The state of affairs upon Hilton Head to-day is briefly this:—The fort has been theroughly repaired; its ditch enlarged and deepened, to guard against a land attack; a number of guis mounted on the land front, covering every avenue of approach, new magazines constructed, and new works laid out and in precess of construction. Other works, constituting an impregnable chain, will be constructed from one side of the island to the other, and armed with heavy guns, rifled and shelt, with ditches, &c., which will afford us ample protection for some time to come. Works are projected to cover the ferries vacrous Soull creek, in order that any attempt to cross the water by a land force may be requised at once.

The health of the soldiers is quite good, with the exception of quite a number who have been engaged in unloading the beats, and have been senewhat exposed to the hosun and night dews. They are now suffering from a diight attack of climatic fevers, but they are all doing very well. The tugbeat O. M. Pettit and a ferry boat unexpectedly arrived to-day.

The Adamte takes to New York the first bale of cotton of our ship was intense, as all supposed we would at length have an opportunity of getting a shot at the enemy. A pilot having been sent from the fort, we started the engine and stood in for the beach opposite to where we supposed they were land-ing, but no movement was seen. All hands remained at and, out no movement was seen. An areas cleanage at quarters during the night, a set of expectant Micawberg, waiting for something to turn up—which I am sorry to say dishit. We heard the next day that the rebels had landed, but were informed by signals from Fort McRae that a steamer had arrived and was going in to attack them; so they retreated to their steamers and returned to

waiting for something to turn up—which I am sorry to say didn't. We heard the next day that the robels had landed, but were informed by signals from Fort McRae that a steamer had arrived and was going into attack them; so they retroated to their steamers and returned to the Navy Yard. It is stated that there are ten thousand men in and around the Navy Yard, while our force amounts to about one thousand five hundred. On the 29th spoke the Mississippi off Mobile. She reports that the robels are erecting heavy batteries on the point. A boat from the Mississippi, sent ashore to reconnicter, came very near being out off by a party of rebels, and only saved themselves by a hasty retreat. On the 39th arrived at Ship Island, where we found the frigate Potomac, steamer Messachusetts and ship National Guard. No movement has been made by the rebels since the evacuation on the 16th of September. Our small force from the ships are engaged repairing the fort and putting the island in a state of defence. Troops are much required here, and surprise is expressed that none have been sent, as the men from the ships are not sufficient to guard all the points. It appears that the rebel commander thought we intended an attack with a large force, and in consequence set fire to all the buildings and embarked his men and guns on steamers sent from New Orieans. The possession of this island is of great value to the government, being well adapted for a depot for the flot. On the 24th two men deserted from the Potomac. A guard was sent on shore, who found them asleep in the woods, and captured them. They will be tried by court martial, and probably hang. The steamer Massachusetts had quara severe engagent on the 19th uit, with a robel steamer came down towards her, and fired first a blank cartriage, and then a shot across her bows, as a challenge to light. The Massachusetts was immediately got under way, and headed for her adversary, who kept up a brick fire from a large rided gun amidships. The third shot from the Florida struck the Mass

Lieutenant John Ressell, executive officer of the Colorado, who distinguished himself in the destruction of the privateer Judah, has been ordered home by the Secretary of the Navy, to take command of one of the new gunboats—a compliment which his gallantry deserves. The crew of the Colorado testified their appreciation of Lieut. R.'s promotion by three rousing cheers and a tiger when he shoved offfrom the ship to come on board of our vessel, acting Master Thomas Chisholm, who came down with us, has been ordered to the steamer Water Witch. The evening we left Ship Island (November 5) an expedition was to go into Mi sissippi Sound in a schooner, with a rilled gun and one hundred and thirty men from the Cuyler, Massachusetts and Miss selppi, for the purpose of capturing a steamboat called the Virginia, that was expected down the Sound.

November 9, off Key West, spoke under writer schooner

ler, Massachusetts and Missi seippi, for the purpose of capturing a steamboat called the Virginia, that was expected down the Saund.

November 9, off Key West, speke underwriter's schooner Henry W. Johnson, bound to the Hole in the Wall to look after a privateer said to be there. Left Key West November 11, November 12, latitude 23 is novit, longitude 79 woet, speke her Majesty's gunboat Steady. This is the same vessel that the Roancke fired at some time ago, off Charleston, supposing, as she showed no colors, that she was a rebel privateer. The commander was very indignant, and threatened to report the matter to his government. Same day spoke steamer Stepping Stones, from Philadelphia, bound to Key West. November 13, spoke back Kate Lancoln, from Matanzas bound to Nassau, latitude 29, longitude 80 30.

November 13, off St. Johns, discovered a steamer and schooner coming out of the river; stood in as close as possible and fired three shells at them, which fell short. The schooner had a Spanish ensign at her peak, over a flag that we could not make out. They both put in for the river as soon as they discovered us. This affair shows the necessity of our having a rifled gun; for very often, when our draught of water prevents us running in close, a gun of long range could be used with advantage to disable a vessel or make her capture easy with boats. It is runored that the Powhatan and San Jacinto are off Cuba, looking out for the rebel Commissioners bound to Europe. November 14, arrived off Savannah, where we heard of the capture of the batteries at Port Royal. November 16, latitude 34 degrees north, longitude 77 degrees 45 minutes west, Richard Tyrrell, invalid, from the Potomac frigate, jumped overboard, in a flor insanity, and was lost. November 17, arrived at Hamptom Hoads. The Roanoke and Minnesota were anchored off the fort; the Cumberland, Congress and Cambridge at Newport News.

SKETCH OF THE FLAG LIEUTENANT OF THE

NAVAL EXPEDITION. Samuel William Preston, Flag Lioutenant of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, was born in Canada, but is a resident of Illinois, from which State he was appointed to the Naval School in 1858. Mr. Preston is now only twenty-one years old, and is a relative of the Prestons of twenty-one years old, and is a relative of the Prestons of South Carolina and Virginia. While at the Naval School he always stood at the head of the "star members" of his class, and was just ready to enter the graduating class with first honors when the Academy was interrupted by the cene, niration of troops at Annapolis in May last. On the removal of the Naval School to Newport, R. I., his class was detached for the different vessels on blockading duty, not then very active. He, on account of his high academic position and remarkable takents as a disciplinarian, was retained on duty at the Naval School—no longer as a student, but as assistant to the Commandant of Midshipmen in the Executive Department, and Instructor in Gunnery and Practical Seumanship. As soon as blockading duty began to grow active and open a field of danger, Mr. Preston at once applied for orders to sea, and was selected, on account of his professional ability, for the important post of Flag Lieutenant of the great naval expedition under Commodore Dupont.

## THE NAVY.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The following additional appointments have been made in the Navy:—Captain A. A. Ward, of Salem, has been appointed Acting Master, and is attached to the sloop-of-war Portsmouth; Frederick L. Miller, of Salem, has been appointed Third Assistant Engineer on the Kearsago Vchunteer; Lieutenant Joseph Winn, of Salem, has been appointed to the command of the J. M. Pavis, now at the Philadelphia Navy Yard; and Messrs. Martin S. Harris and Wm. S. Gillespio have received appointments as Masters in the Navy.

THE GUNBOAT PENOBSCOT. BELFAST, Me., Nov. 19, 1961. The gunboat Penobscot, built here by Messrs. C. P. Carter & Co., was launched to.day.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS. The United States steam transport Whildin completed her loading at pier No. 9 North river, and sailed last even ing for Locust Point. She carried a full cargo of provisions and ammunition; also Wiard's battery, consisting of two twelve-pounders and four six-pounders, rifled. The steam transport Eastern State has been sold to the

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The junior colonel who was made a general and put over General Walker's brigade was Colonel Richard Tayjor, the brother-in-law of the President, and who but the ther day came into the Confederate service. The Planters' Convention, in session at Macon, Ga. have adopted resolutions endorsing the defensive position

of the government, and recommending a discriminating duty of twenty per cent on the productions of the United States; also, that the cotton planters, should the war continue and the present crop remain undeposed of, do not plant next spring beyond the wants of home consumption.

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THE BLACK FLAG AGAIN.

[From the Richmond correspondence of the Petersburg Express, Nov. 12.]

The spring of hope must now, with the Yankees, die upon the winter winds. Already has the black flag been heisted upon the soil of South Carolins, and war to the knife, the knife to the holt, and thence to the shoulder, been preclaimed by her noble sons as the only booty which Yankee hireing invaders shell receive at their hands. This is right. It is the only way to conquer a peace with a people so lost and degraded as those which compose the grand army of the rump government. We look auxiously for news from the sunny South; hopefully, prayerfully, with no migivings. Now that the rallying cry is, "no quarter to the invaders of our soil," may we not believe that the course inaugurated by South Carolina will be followed up by our whole army, and thus end this war? "So mote it be."